

A collection of World War I memorabilia is displayed on a light-colored, textured surface. In the upper left, a blue and white checkered box contains several small, round, gold-colored buttons. A red ribbon with a circular gold medal is draped over the box. Below it, a blue ribbon with a circular gold medal is also visible. A large, ornate silver star medal with a central circular emblem is prominently displayed. A pair of round, gold-rimmed glasses with thin temples lies diagonally across the center. In the bottom left corner, a small, round, silver compass with a white face and black markings is visible.

The Great War

World War I
1914-1918



“MAIN” Causes of WWI

Militarism - competition in building the biggest, most aggressive military

Alliances - complex network of “backup” between European nations if one went to war

Imperialism - competition between European empires for resources, markets & colonies in Africa & Asia

Nationalism - rivalry between European nations; also certain ethnic groups want to unite & establish their own nations

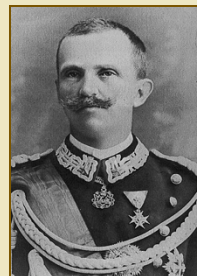
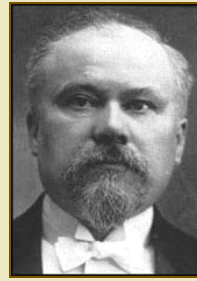
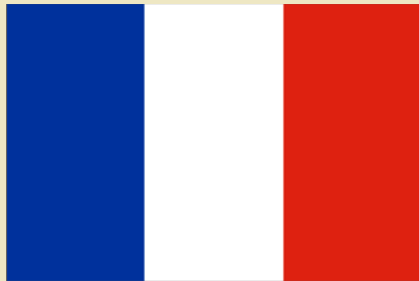
Militarism



	Increase in Defense Spending (1910-1914)
France	10%
Britain	13%
Russia	39%
Germany	73%

Did the emperor of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm II, encourage the start of World War as a way to increase Germany's power and dominate Europe and the world?

Alliances



Allied Powers

Britain

King George V

France

President Poincaré

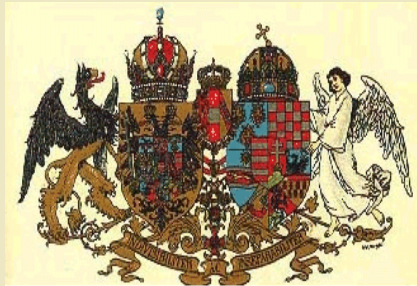
Russia

Czar Nicholas II

Italy

King Emmanuel III

Alliances



Central Powers

Germany

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Austria-Hungary


Emperor Franz Josef

Ottoman Empire

Enver Pasha
(Prime Minister of War)

Alliances



 European Alliances on the Eve of World War I. Alliance systems divided Europe into two great blocs with few countries remaining neutral.

Imperialism



Central Powers (orange), particularly Germany, want more colonies and power overseas in Africa and Asia.

At the time, most of the world is dominated by the Allied Powers (dark green).



Nationalism in the Balkans 1914

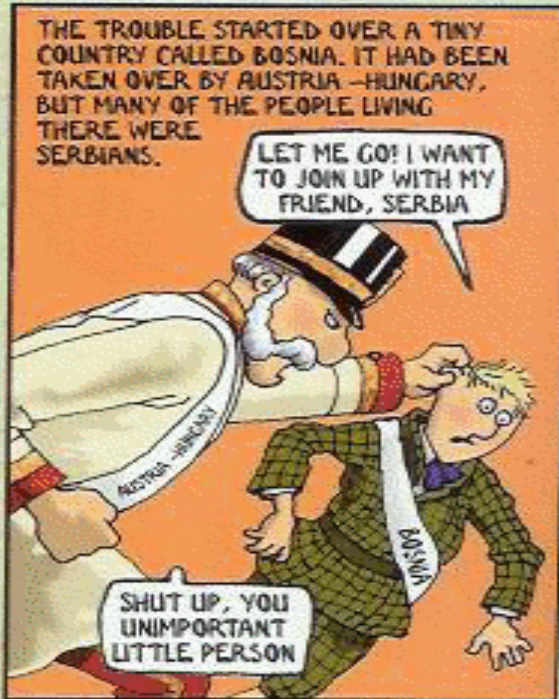
The “Powder Keg” of Europe:

Various groups want their own nations, but live mixed up together.

Bosnians, Slovaks & Czechs in the Austro-Hungarian empire want their own nations.

Poles want to reclaim their homeland from Germany, Austria-Hungary & Russia.





LET ME GO! I WANT
TO JOIN UP WITH MY
FRIEND, SERBIA

SHUT UP, YOU UNIMPORTANT LITTLE PERSON



NO, BUT
THEY CAN
HURT YOUR
EMPEROR!

PAH! THEY
CAN'T HURT A
GREAT EMPIRE!

BOSNIA

AND ALL
OUT TO GET
FERDI!

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

Assassinated on June 28, 1914 by Serbian radicals who believed that Bosnia belonged to Serbia rather than Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary accuses Serbia of plotting the assassination and threatens to go to war.

The most direct, or immediate, cause of World War I

The Assassin

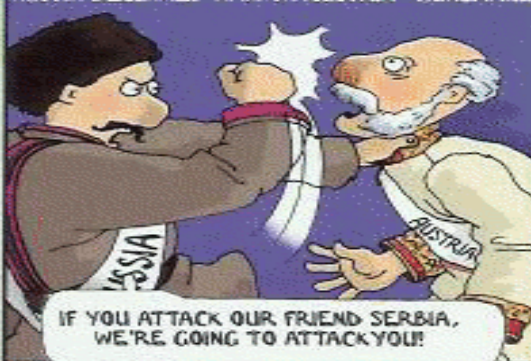
Gavrilo
Princip



The Assassination in Sarajevo



RUSSIA DECLARED WAR ON AUSTRIA—HUNGARY...



GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA...



FRANCE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY...



GERMANY MARCHED THROUGH BELGIUM TO ATTACK FRANCE...



...SO BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.



THE FIRST WORLD WAR HAD STARTED.



THE GERMANS SLAUGHTERED THE RUSSIANS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

THE RUSSIANS HAD A REVOLUTION AND PULLED OUT OF THE WAR, BUT THE AMERICANS JOINED THE ALLIES.

THE TURKS THRASHED THE ANZACS (AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS) AT GALLIPOLI.

BY 1918, THE WAR WAS OVER AND THE CENTRAL POWERS WERE BEATEN. BUT IN REALITY, EVERYONE LOST. MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAD BEEN KILLED, AND THE WORLD WOULD NEVER BE THE SAME AGAIN.



A collection of historical artifacts is arranged on a light-colored surface. In the top left, a portion of a checkered board with several small, round, light-colored buttons is visible. Below it, a red ribbon with a white star-shaped medal is pinned. To the right of the red ribbon is a blue ribbon with a white star-shaped medal. Below the blue ribbon is a pair of round, gold-rimmed glasses. In the bottom left corner, a small, round, silver-colored compass is visible. The text "America: From Neutrality to Involvement" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

America:

From Neutrality to Involvement

The Schlieffen Plan



The German army bulldozes through neutral Belgium to attack France and threaten Britain across the waters.

Atrocities committed against the neutral country cause many Americans to see Germany as an aggressor nation that should be stopped.



Isolationism

Although Germans seem aggressive, many Americans want to stay isolated from the war in Europe.

Peace activists work to keep America neutral.

Immigrant families have ties to both sides in Europe.

Wilson's 1916 slogan: "He kept us out of war!"



Jeanette Rankin

First Congresswoman
Voted against war

Americans Want Neutrality

Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, most Americans want to stay out of the fighting in Europe.

Let Europe solve its own problems.

Businesses do not want to upset trade and investments around the world.

Supplying materials to both the Allied and Central Powers created a boost for the US economy.

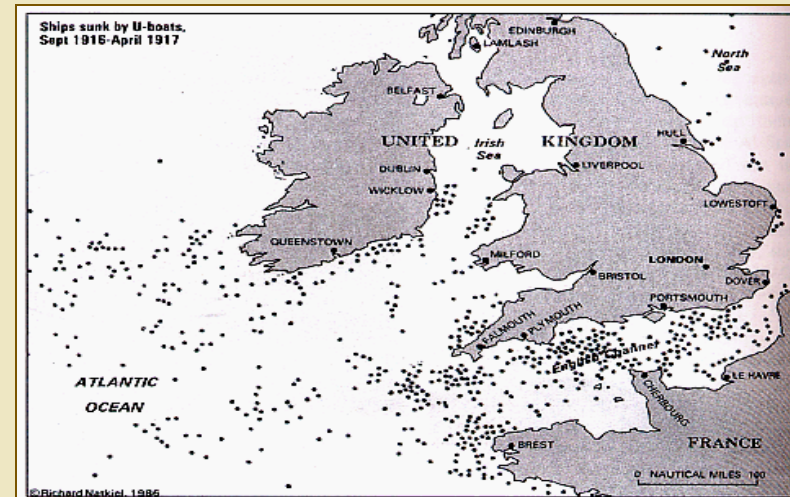


Neutrality Becomes Difficult

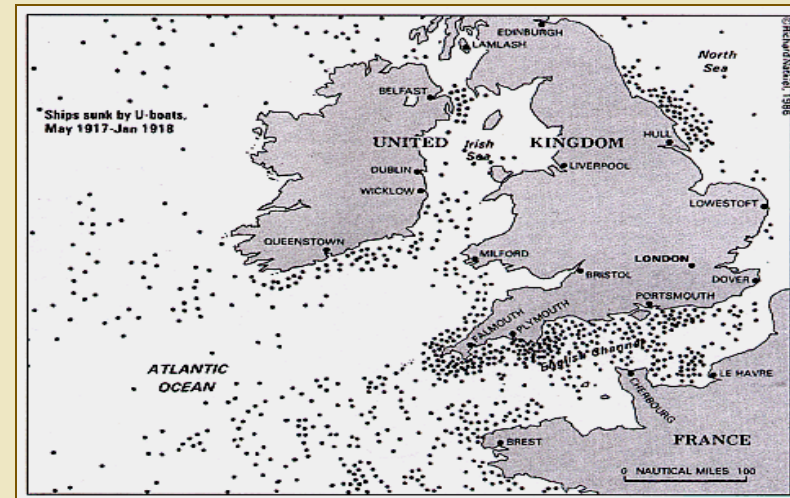
Britain blocks US ships to Germany and confiscates materials onboard as contraband. Owners of the goods onboard lose money.

Germany uses new U-boats to blow up US ships headed to Britain. Lives and money are lost.

The loss of lives adds to the public opinion that murderous Germany is responsible for the war.



U-boat hits before April 1917



U-boat hits after April 1917



Reconstruction of a German U-boat



A U-boat surfacing in the deep sea



Effects of a U-boat attack

The Sinking of the Lusitania

OCEAN STEAMSHIP
CUNARD



**EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
LUSITANIA**

Fastest and Largest Steamer
now in Atlantic Service Sails
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.
Orduna, . . . Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
Tuscania, . . . Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.

Gibraltar-Genoa-Naples-Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to
embark on the Atlantic voyage
are reminded that a state of
war exists between Germany
and her allies and Great Britain
and her allies; that the zone of
war includes the waters adja-
cent to the British Isles; that,
in accordance with formal no-
tice given by the Imperial Ger-
man Government, vessels flying
the flag of Great Britain, or of
any of her allies, are liable to
destruction in those waters and
that travellers sailing in the
war zone on ships of Great
Britain or her allies do so at
their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 20, 1915.

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
8:30 A. M.

VOL. LVII., NO. 10,000.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

**LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD;
TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES;
CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING;
WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND**

SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT

Washington Deeply Stirred
by the Loss of
American Lives.

BULLETINS AT WHITE HOUSE

When Reached There, Clearly,
but Is Silent on the
Nation's Course.

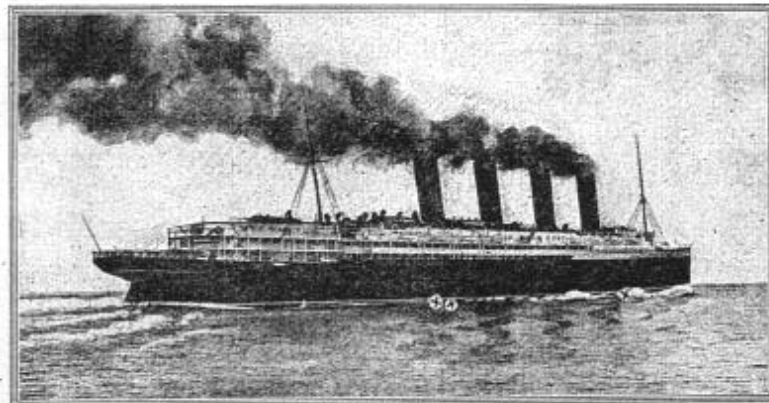
HINTS OF CONGRESS CALL

Loss of Lusitania Revives Firm
Ties of Our Fleet Main-
ing to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS

Report That When War Is Declared
Many Americans Will Be
Killed.

Report to the New York
Times that the Lusitania was
sunk by a submarine off the
Irish coast, and that the ship
was carrying a large amount of
war material, has caused a
great deal of excitement in
the capital. The report is
that the ship was sunk by a
submarine, and that the ship
was carrying a large amount of
war material.



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. O Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

SOME DEAD TAKEN ASIDE

Several Hundred Survivors
at Queenstown and Rescue
Operations.

STEWARDS OF DISASTER

One Torpedo Crashes into the
Disputed Life's Boat, Another
into the Engine Room.

SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO PORT

When It Is Impossible to Save
Many Lives, the Portals
Must Have Been Closed.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY

Passenger of Lusitania Survived
But Boat Sunk by German Sub-
marine May 7, 1915.

Only 650 Were Saved,
Few Cabin Passengers
RESCUED. Sec-
also, May 8, 4:30 A. M.—
Survivors of the Lusitania
who were rescued from the
ship that was sunk about 400
miles off the coast of Ireland.

A British cruise liner carrying war
materials and American passengers
is torpedoed by the Germans.
Twelve hundred people die,
including 128 Americans.



From Isolationism to Involvement

1. US bankers loan more money to Britain and France
2. US government increases military spending & practices a policy of “preparedness”
3. Germans engage in unrestricted submarine warfare
4. Zimmermann telegram is intercepted, sparking outrage across America

The Zimmermann Telegram



© Press Publishing Company

SOME PROMISE!

April 1911

The Kaiser tries to make a deal with Mexico.

The Zimmermann Telegram

RECEIVED
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

By *Mark A. Edgoff*
Date *Oct. 27, 1917*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, ~~invite~~ ^{invite} Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMANN.



America Goes to War

IMPORTANT: Why did America join the fighting in World War I?

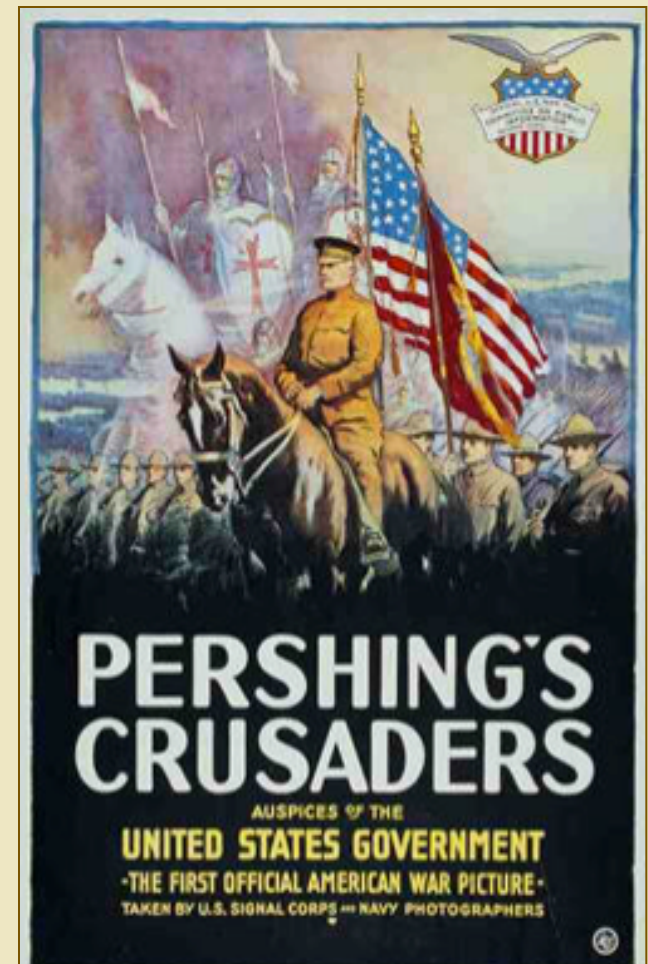
Although the Zimmermann note gave the President and Congress the public support to declare war, the REASON for the US to go to war was to protect its trade and shipping rights on the high seas. Germany's use of unrestricted submarine warfare was taking lives and interfering with the American economy.



Wilson makes an idealistic case for war: the US should "Make the world safe for democracy"

Congress passes the Selective Service Act to draft soldiers into the army

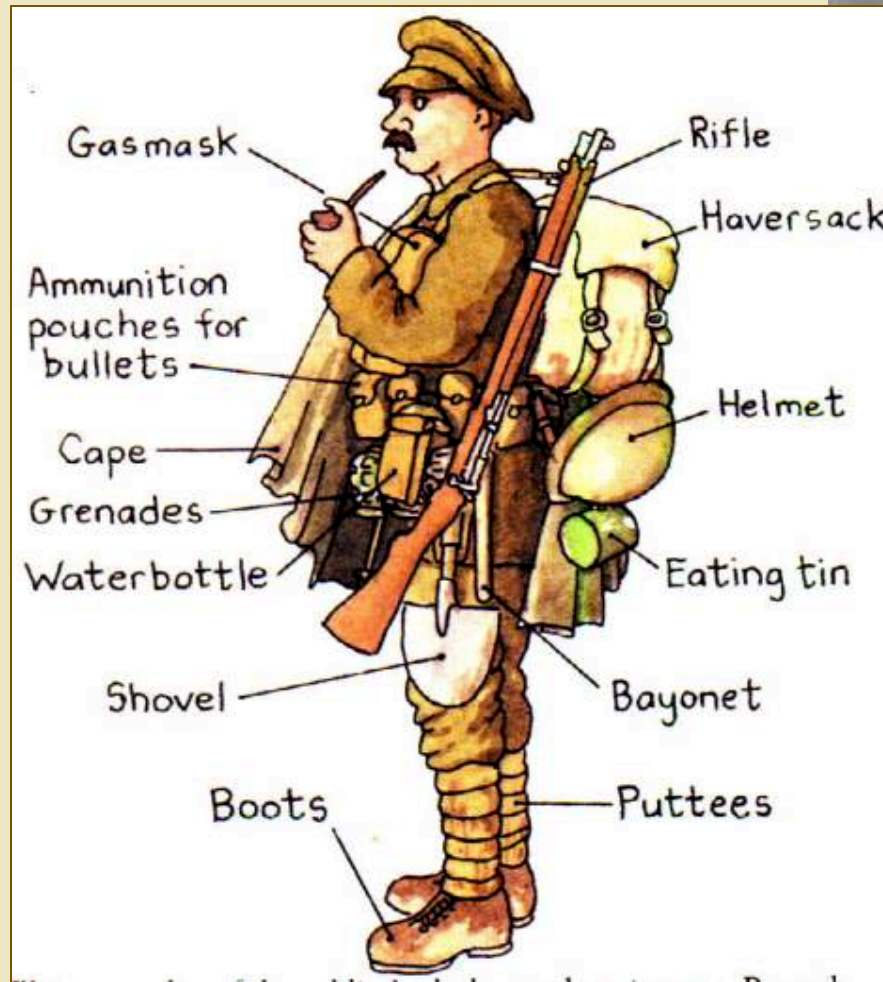
Wilson chooses General John J. Pershing to train and lead the American Expeditionary Force (AEF)



Recruitment Posters



US "Doughboys" Go To War

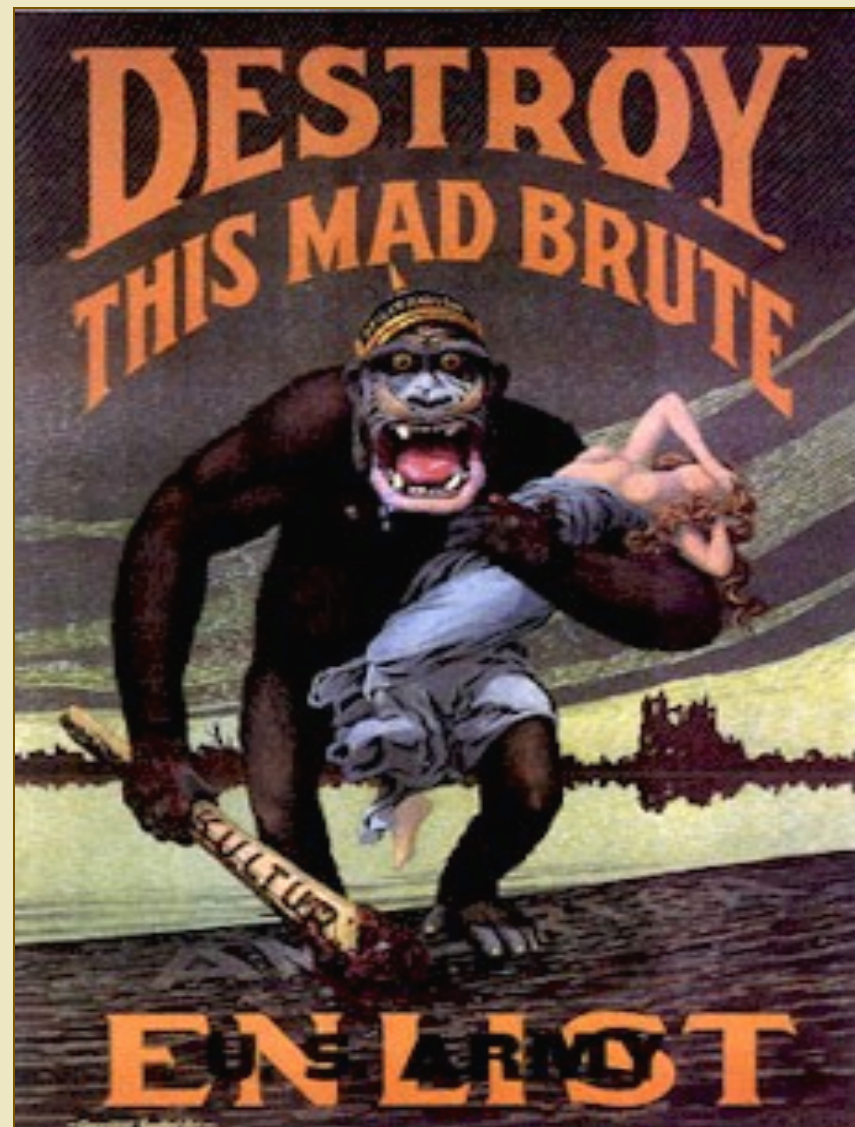


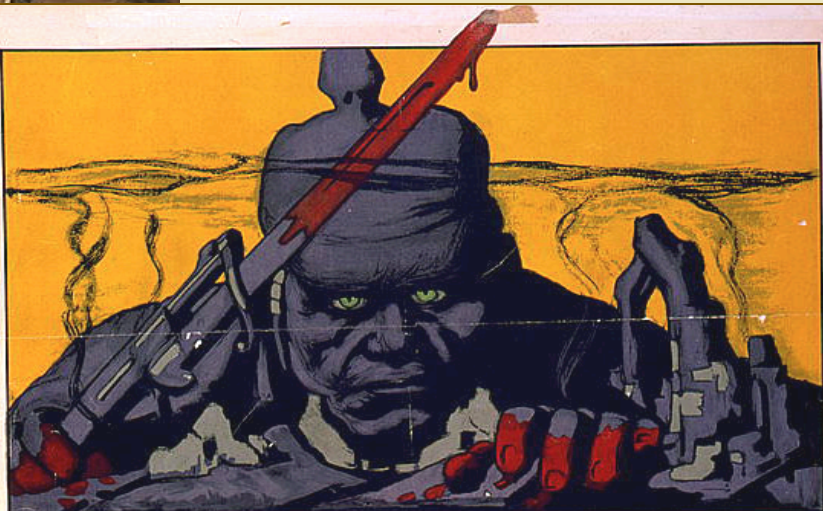
A collection of military medals and a compass are arranged on a wooden surface. The medals include a red ribbon medal with a circular emblem, a blue ribbon medal with a circular emblem, and a silver star medal with a central emblem. A pair of glasses with thin frames and a compass with a circular face and a needle are also visible.

Posters:

Wartime
Propaganda

Germany As a Bloodthirsty Monster





Beat back the **HUN**
with
**LIBERTY
BONDS**

F. Strothmann.

**REMEMBER
· BELGIUM ·**

Buy Bonds
Fourth
Liberty
Loan



YOUNG



HELP CRUSH *the*
MENACE *of the* SEAS

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
Buy Quickly Buy Freely

RAINBOW DIVISION
OFFICIAL
LIBERTY BOND AGENT

J.L. Green

Printed and Published by J.L. Green, New York, N.Y.

Copyright, 1918, J.L. Green



The Hun - his Mark
Blot it Out
with
**LIBERTY
BONDS**

J. M. Smith & Co., Inc.

Copyright, 1918, J. M. Smith & Co., Inc.

Be a Man - Join the Fight!



Citizens - Work Hard & Buy War Bonds

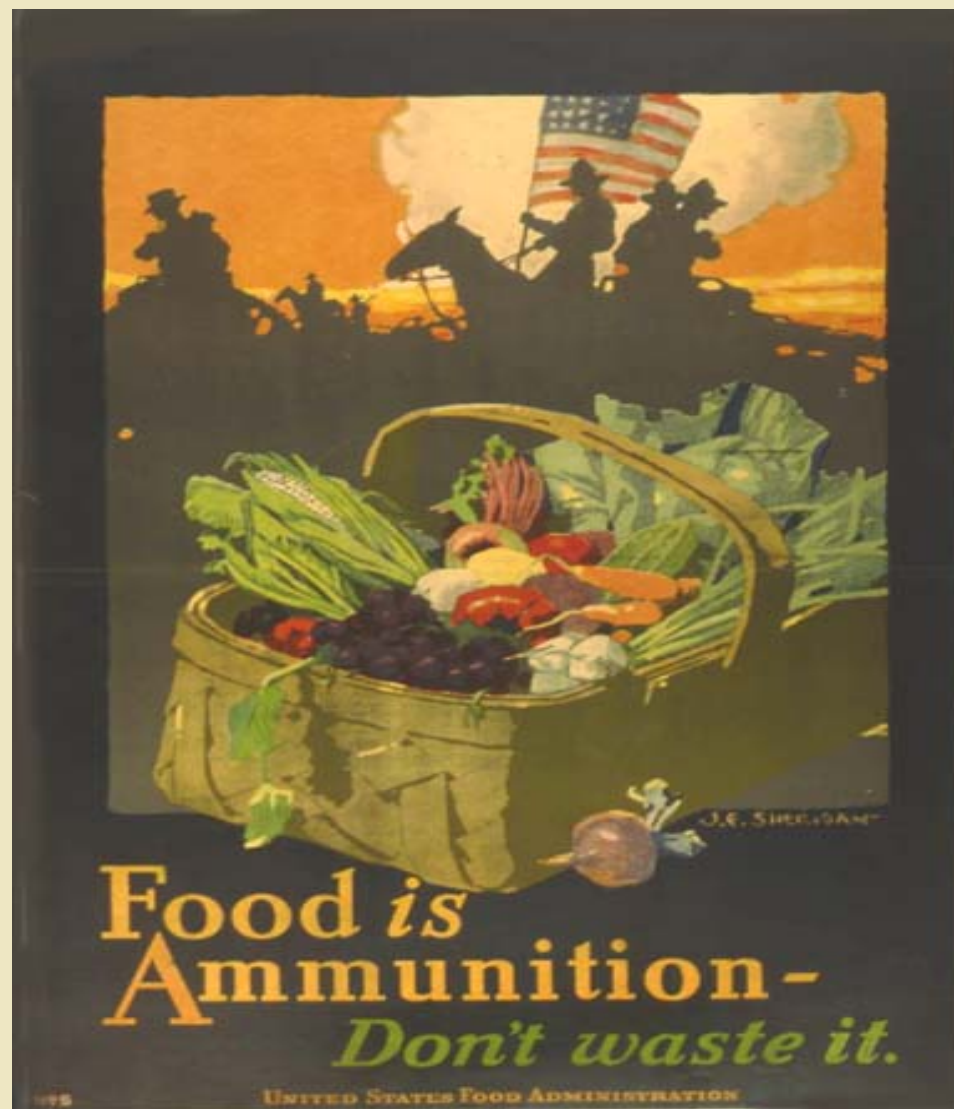


REMEMBER THE BOND



BONDS-WHICH?

Grow a Victory Garden



Even Children Can Help Win the War!



My Daddy Bought Me a Government Bond
of the

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Did Yours?

"I SOLOMONLY SWARE
THAT I WONT EAT NO
MORE ICE CREAM WHAT'S
MAID WITH SUGER NOR
NO MORE CANDY WHAT'S
MAID WITH SUGER.
HONEST AN TROO-
CROSS MY HART.
AMEN!"



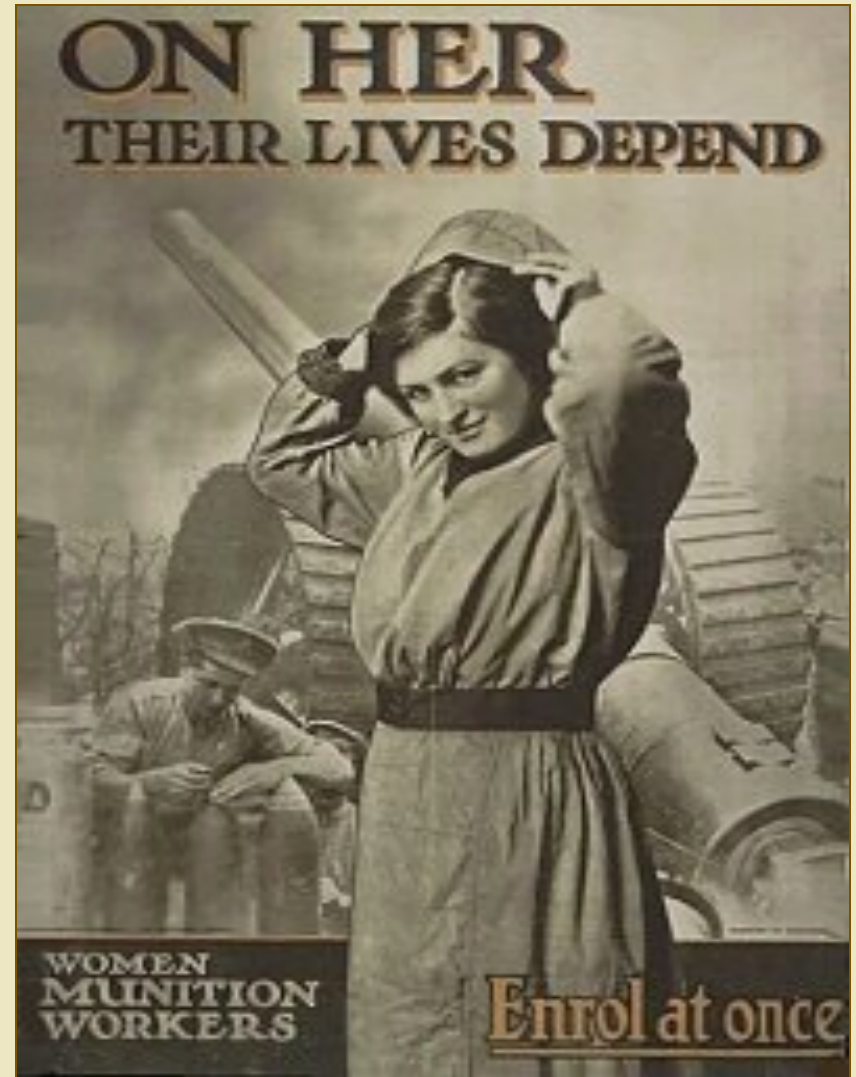
AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

E. B. Ford Advertising

A Woman's Duty - Heal the Wounded...



...Guard the Food Supply, Make Munitions



The Western Front:

America Joins
the War



US Goes To War



US warships escort supply ships

Revolution Changes the Game

In March of 1917, the Russian Revolution overthrew the czar and established a republic.

By November, the communist Bolshevik party took over the government and signed a peace treaty with Germany to end the fighting on the Eastern Front.

German forces were now freed up to fight the war-weary Allied Forces on the Western Front.



Bolshevik leader
Vladimir Lenin

Revolution Changes the Game



German forces leave Russia and head to the Western Front, where worn-out British and French soldiers are starting to give up hope.

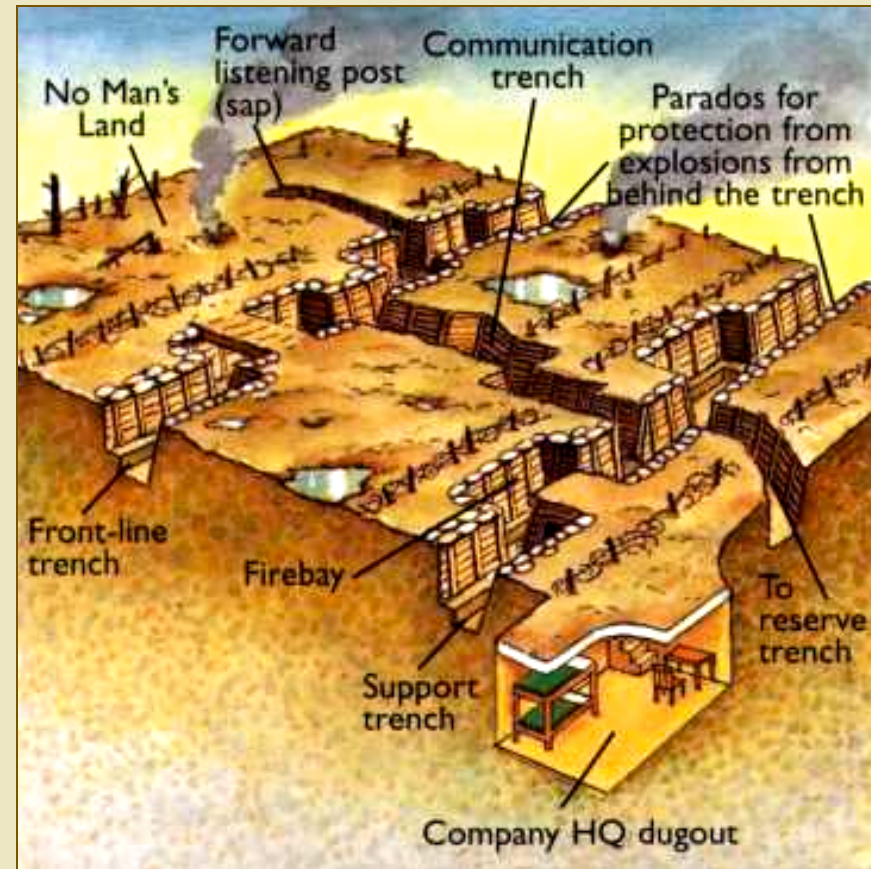
Trench Warfare

New military technology:
machine guns, hand grenades,
mustard gas, flame throwers

Both sides dug into miles of
trenches on the Western
Front between France and
Germany.

Soldiers lived under constant
fire for years in the wet,
dirty, rat-infested trenches
with a “no man’s land”
between the two sides.

Heavy losses continued as the
stalemate dragged on.



Trench Design



In the Trenches



“No Man’s Land”





Trenchfoot





“Over the Top”

“Those Who Have Lost Their Names” Albin Eggar-Linz, 1914



New Weapons of War

- Mustard Gas
- Machine Guns
- Tanks
- Heavy Artillery



Krupp's "Big Bertha"

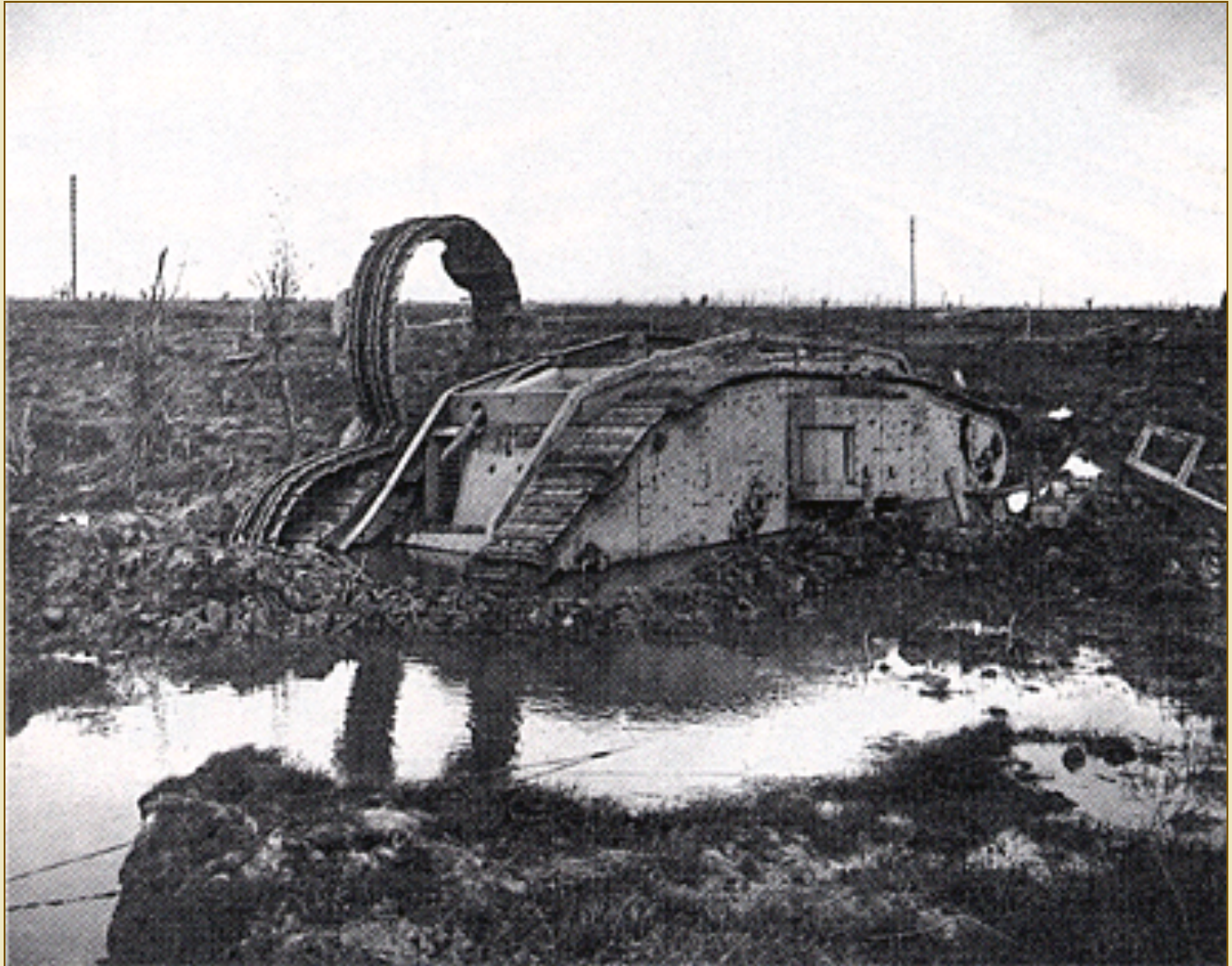


French Renault Tank



Soldiers now fought inside machines instead of on horseback.

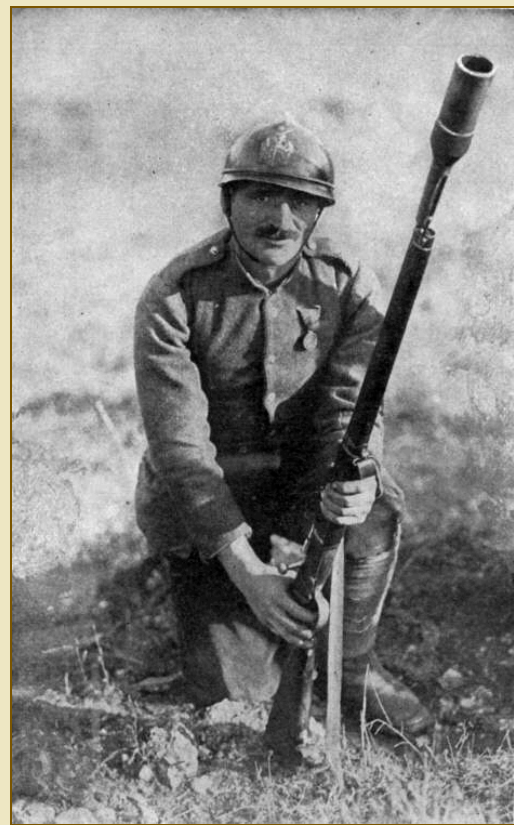
British Tank at Ypres





Flame Throwers

Grenade Launchers



The Airplane



**“Squadron Over the Brenta”
Max Edler von Poosch, 1917**

U. S. Aircraft Plant



Women began working in factories to produce supplies. After the war, they would push harder for the right to vote.

WWI Flying Aces

Germany

US



Manfred von Richthofen
"The Red Baron"



Eddie Rickenbacker

A hero in pursuit of the “Red Baron”



www.halleluja4628.de

4628

The Zeppelin



Originally designed as a bomber, the zeppelin proved to be too slow and flammable to do much damage.

“Oppy Wood” – John Nash,

1915



“Paths of Glory”

C. R. W. Nevinson, 1917



“Gassed and Wounded”

Eric Kennington, 1918



11 a.m., November 11, 1918



Armistice -
Germany Surrenders

